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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1886.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The news in London. - Lord Saliebury's return. ==== Ruin of Sir Charles Ditke ; to meet Captain Foster in Paris — Action of the State Department with regard to the fisheries. The case of Editor Cutting. === The revo Intion in Tamaulipas,
Congress.—Both branches in session. —— Sen

ate: Passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. — House: Passage of the New Ship bill. Mr. Hewitt's blundering. - An expensive Treasury watch dog. —— Protest of tobacco

Domestic.-Statements of detectives who became members of the Anarchist groups in Chicago. = Charges made by Sergeant Connell concerning the management of the Greely expedition. Races at Saratoga and Washington Park, Chicago, === Funeral of the murdered girl Mattie Randell at Morris, Conn. = Rioting among Kentucky

CITY AND SUBURBAN. -Brodie bailed and engaged by a dime museum. - Death of Dexter A. Hawkins, = Winners at Monmouth Park: Sapphire, of Mrs. Benjamin H. Field. = Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 74.15 cents. = Stocks dull and prregularly low. clos-

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair weather, followed by rain. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 84°: lowest, 65°: average, 7312°

Persons leaving town for the season, and sumner travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The dispatches relating to the trial of the Anarchists in Chicago are necessarily much condensed, and many valuable points in the evidence are possibly omitted. Yet the testi- The President knew that it would be immony as printed in The Tribune during the last ten days makes out a strong case against the prisoners, and it is the opinion of many appointed. In a limited number of instances he persons in Chicago who have attended the could cause thorough investigation to be made, or go to prison for life. This possibility ought to give new hope to conservative Americans who think that these fellows' performances in Chicago have made our institutions totter and that the jury system is a farce.

The popularity of Lord Aberdeen in Ireland is referred to in The Tribune's cable letter his term, would not hesitate to pay their from London to-day. It is really remarkable. Not only has this Viceroy satisfied the Irish Tories in Dublin, but the Parnellite organs are loud in his praise. Much of his success is doubtless due to tact in word and deed; but of these selections on no better evidence than Lord Aberdeen's exceptional position must also be due in great measure to the fact that he is really the first Viceroy of an English Ministry in favor of giving to Ireland the Home Rule she | put out of office many thousand persons of demands. And in the kind words attered on both sides about this official, cannot the English see what a day of pleasant things might have been brought about had the reconciliation of the Irish been effected by the acts of the last Parliament or insured by the votes of the late | day with such rapidity as to make it impossible elections?

Apparently, Lord Randolph Churchill must now be taken seriously as a statesman, for he is spoken of as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Tory Ministry. Such a proposal, a short time ago, would have caused consternation among the friends of England, for the administration of the British Foreign Office calls for qualities that this young man has never appeared to possess: Wisdom, calmness, moderation, tact, common sense, good judgment and good manners. Yet it must be admitted that in the India Office Lord Randolph Churchill surprised both his friends and enemies, and possibly as a Foreign Minister he may disappoint prophecy. At all events, his career has been remarkable. Only a few years ago he was spoken of contemptuously as one of the four members of the Fourth party, and his attempts to enact the part of a Disraeli in politics evoked shouts of derisive laughter. Yet here he is on top to-day. His enemies will say that this is be on top, and he is there.

by Englishmen and by Americans who affect a servile imitation of British manners of thought as well as of dress, is that the musical activities of this Nation are not worthy of serious, genteel consideration. This is a mistake, as all intelligent and well-informed Americans know, and as those of all other classes may learn by reading some observations of The Tribune's printed on another page of this issue. Among Englishmen who are informed in regard to things musical this writer finds a high appreciation of what Americans are doing and have done in music, and a full realization of the shortcomings of the mother country. This opinion is perhaps best expressed in the words of a frank English musician who says: "New York is far in advance of London in the serious cultivation of music." Not only in the "serious laws of the land ought to provide, but do not eared flocks, and talked nonsense, and made the cultivation" of this art, we should say, but in require that the accused be remanded judicious grieve, "Crankiness" the lighter phases of it. Nowhere on this con- for trial to his native country." That from complete freedom of thought and speech, tinent, not even on Sunday at Coney Island, is is to say, even if dynamite criminals and though it produces sometimes eccentric rethere so much noise with so little melody in it have the right to be considered political sults, they are for the most part harmless. The as is furnished at the popular concerts in Crys- refugees (which we dispute), they should not sect of the "Perfect Ones" is in the mature of peachment. But Commissioner Atkins has been

Mand." about reached that stage.

Although the Emigration Commissioners perforeign paupers, criminals and convicts, still over to foreign courts to be punished for what these people come. Evidently each one thinks they have done white within the jurisdiction of he may get in in some way, and is encouraged to this hope, possibly, by the steamship agents abroad, or by the local authorities of European towns. For this reason the Commissioners are seeking to have their powers increased. They would like to be able to require the steamship ing for honest men. The record of Congrescompanies to give a bond of \$500 in doubtful to support himself is not clear will not become a public charge. As the law forbids even "the landing " of probable paupers, it would evidently have to be changed so as to let the pas- Several years ago Congress authorized the consengers ashore before such a bond could be struction of the Leech Lake and Winnebagosh when they arrive, the law against the actual Commissioners will ever get all the powers they not always practicable.

THE PRESIDENT'S MODE OF REFORM. A reform Administration will regret to hear that its reform postmaster in a Kansas town has been convicted of several forgeries, and the trial disclosed that he was somewhat extensively engaged in robbing and swindling, and was presumably a participant in the crime of arson, which was committed in order to hide the evidence of forgery. Undoubtedly the President will keenly regret his selection of a person whose conduct thus brings reproach on the Administration. For no partisan is so blind as to doubt that the President would greatly prefer, compensation for the injury done, beside if he could, to avoid the appointment of men whose shameless dishonesty may disgrace the appointing power. No doubt he and his friends will lay the blame upon Democratic politicians of Kansas, whose recommendation was accepted as proof that the candidate was worthy. the responsibility really lies nearer the White How can the President be blamed for the

selection of many bad men, it will be asked. when there is no doubt that he wanted to find good men and was honestly mi-led by the repreentations of unworthy political associates The question deserves a serious answer, and those whose attachment for reform is not a mere President of all blame, whether he has really done all that he could to secure faithful and the dams were built they subsisted almost enhonest officials. It is undoubtedly true that he wanted to secure such officials, but he also can catch none, and the lands which formerly wanted to please his party friends. What was his duty? He found in office certain Republican officials, who had been tried for years in the public service. The records gave reason to believe that some were not faithful, it may be said. In such cases, no one questions that it was his duty to choose new men, but he will of the much-enduring Chippewas, however, is admit that such cases were very tew in number In a few other cases, the test of experience had given some reason to distrust the official's fidelity or his honesty. In such cases, aiso, it may be admitted that the President unhesitatingly admit that in the great majority of instances, the test of experience American voters, and so for the first time a had given him the best reason to believe that the officers whom he found in place were both dians. But for the agitation undertaken by the honest and faithful, and by years of training Minnesotans, however, there is no reason to be were better qualified than any new men were likely to be. Why were these men ousted? possible to avoid many mistakes in selection, if a great number of officials were to be speedily and so could satisfy himself beyond reasonable doubt of the fitness of candidates. But it was mendations of his political friends. Active politicians in different States, he had discovered by sad experience at the threshold of thousands of new men were to be bastily appointed, it would be necessary to make most

the recommendations of local politicians. The President decided to make many thousand changes, nevertheless. He decided to whom he could know nothing beyond the recommendations of local politicians. He made many appointments and permitted his Cabinet officers to make many more, and the work of their behaf, she publishes it, removal and appointment has gone on to this that there has been even the attempt to investigate, in most cases. This course the President has adopted, though he knew full cell that it would involve the appointment of a great many worthless scamps. He had his choice, between retaining tried and worthy men of known fidelity, and appointing new men under such circumstances that many errors in selection were unavoidable. He chose to

duty. A OUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The United States Government will be required under the proposed treaty to surrender dynamite eriminals if their offences are committed on British soil. In like manner the Canadian officials will be expected to extradite Anarchists who take refuge across the border after flinging bombs into Chicago crowds. But when a conspiracy is formed in the territory of one Government by its own citizens against life and property in another country extradition is because the Tory party has no leaders of emi- out of the question, for the simple reason nence. That does not matter so far as Church- that the offence is one to be dealt ill's actual position is concerned. He meant to with by local tribunals. It is a question of must be in the new sect. jurisdiction, and not a question of protecting miscreants guilty of crimes against civiliza-One of the foolish opinions often expressed tion, that The Trinune has been arguing with the most English of its contemporaries. The readily convicted under local laws. Exclusive jurisdiction over crimes committed within National territory is a principle most jealously guarded by every civilized Government. The ladder, and looks forth doubtless with a sort of noisical pilgitm now in England, which are law are to be extradited and then tried and have not attained perfection. And there is al-

have had the hardihood to uphold.

tal Palace and Albert Hall in London. America be remanded for trial in Great Britain, prohas at least advanced beyond "Good-by, sweet- vided they are not guilty of overt acts in Engheart, good-by," and "Come into the garden, land, but only of conspiracy on Ameri an soil. The British capital, however, has just They should be tried and punished here and not remanded to the jurisdiction of British courts. Much less, if the conspirators are American citizens, who have committed no sistently enforce the law against the landing of offence on British soil, should they be handed American courts.

LAWLESS TREATMENT OF INDIANS. The exposure of the treatment of the Leech Lake Indians by Congress is not pleasant readsional dealings with all the Indians is indeed cases, as surety that the person whose ability so monotonously shameful that it can hardly be said this last instance is pre-eminently bad; but certainly it is of a piece with the general infamy which stains this page of the National history. asked for. Even the utility of such a bond ish reservoir dams, making no provision for would be doubtful. The Commissioners would compensating the Indians whose lands would be destroyed by the resulting overflow, Before the landing of Mormons. Certainly these the dams were built Bishop Whipple obtained from Attorney-General Devens an exhaustive Utab, but as their misdeeds are prospective opinion to the effect that the taking of these lands for public use without compensation was criminal cannot apply. It is not likely that the unlawful and unconstitutional. The whole proceeding was lawless. It was an outrage. But it was none the less consummated. The dams What is desirable from a moral point of view is were built in the teeth of the law, and 46,000 actes of the Indian lands were forthwith overflowed. The result was to deprive the Chippe was of a large part of their subsistence, and to justify their discontent,

At length their wrongs made them so indignant that their protests were heard, to the extent of appointing a commission to examine and report upon the damage caused by the overflow This commission awarded \$15,000-a ridicu lossly inadequate figure-as the total amoun of damage. Naturally and rightly the Indians refused to accept this pitiful sum. Two years later another commission was appointed, which reported that \$26,000 a year should be paid as \$10,000 for destruction of personal property The Interior Department has ever since-that ifor the last three years-been asking Congress to pay this money. There is no room for doubt as to the justice of the claim. The dams were But built in defiance of the law. The land of the Indians was taken and their sub-istence destroyed, with a high hand. And yet the repre sentatives of this great Nation in Congress as sembled have refused, year after year, to make ary compensation to the Indians, and have by their callous dishonesty made the American peo ple responsible for this shameful proceeding.

Now it is reported that the Leech Lake In dians are, through semi-starvation, becoming sham will ask themselves, before acquitting the dangerous, and that they have begun to retaliate by burning the forests of Minnesota. Before tirely on fish during the summer. Now they susplied them with crops of wild rice are all overflowed. Had white men been so outrageously wronged they would not have waited patiently five or six years before having recours to retaliatory measures. They would have enthe dams in the first six months. The patience nearly exhausted, and the people of Minne apolis and St. Paul are beginning to ask what would be the consequences to those cities of the cutting of the dams. A disastrous flood, many apprehend, and because of should have chosen other men. But he will this danger there is now a prospect that Congress will be subjected to political pressure by possibility arises of justice for these abased inlieve that the Interior Department would ever have succeeded in getting any compensation for the Chippewas, and this is so palpable that it adds to the disgrace of the whole hamhating

"THE PERFECT ONES." or sect which Mrs. Hannah Martin has founded impossible thus to investigate many thousand in Ohio. It appears that the Lady foundress cases in a single year. The President also and her sister believe themselves to have atknew that he could not rely upon the recom- tained absolute perfection. This is a faith well calculated to bring satisfaction to the recipient provided that other people can be induced to accept the assumption with equal confidence. It is not indeed quite so uncommon a faith as private debts, or serve their private interests. Mrs. Hannah Martin seems to think. The huby recommending unworthy scamps. If man mind is prone to adopt self-handatory views, and perhaps if we should all find ourselves under the conditions said to exist in the Temple of Truth, the number of only fair to middling men and women confessing their befief in their own perfection would be so great as to astonish the weak minds of the unsophisticat ed. The only important difference between Mrs. Hannah Martin and a possible majority of her countrymen and countrywomen is that whereas the latter conceal the real nature of

The effect of this publication in her case has been somewhat remarkable. She has led many persons to believe what she says. If, however, we examine the situation we shall find that there is a reason for this outside of the inituence of probability. That influence in itself would hardly account for the phenomenon, in asmuch as though mankind are liable to believe in personal perfection or perfectibility, there is no doubt that most people are disposed to regard the condition of their neighbors as melanplease his party, and to disregard his plain choly and discouraging. The old lady who was happy in the belief that everybody but herself and her husband John would be lost, and who even entertained serious doubts about John, was a type. Therefore it is difficult to under given in to the theory of Mrs. Martin's perfection, until we realize that all who join the new with anticipate perfection for themselves. This of course makes everything intelligible. The 'Perfect Ones' cohere upon the principle of mutual admiration. Mrs. Martin is superlatively perfect. Her followers are comparatively perfeet. All the rest of the world are positively imperfect. That is a compact statement of the situation, and shows how much attraction there

All the old faiths assume the weakness and continual tendency to err of the members. This one holds out absolute perfection here be low as the goal which may be attained by all Times proposed to surrender off-hand to the who fully recognize the divinity of Mrs. Hannah British courts offenders who could not be Martin. It is clear that this programme affords scope for an immense deal of self-gratulation and exultation. Every "Perfect One" occupies a seat on the very top of a moral stepproposition that offenders against American pitying disdain upon the poor creatures who punished by English juries is one which no ways, in some corner of the earth, work of this journal in this country except The Times would curious kind going on. Just as there has never been a commercial fraud too gross to lack vic-Dr. Woolsey, in referring to the rights of times, so there has never been an intellectual political refugees, remarks: "They may not, absurdity too preposterous to find behavers. consistently with the obligations of friendship Mrs. Martin is not original. She is only tread between States, be allowed to plot against the ing in the foot-teps of Johanna Southcote and institutions of their native country. Such acts a score of other hysterical women who have had are crimes, for the punishment of which the visions and dreamed dreams, and gathered longas inseparable

things ephemeral, and the possibility of its existence is calculated to promote a humble frame of mind by showing to what depths of silliness poor humanity is liable to descend.

JUDGE BOND TO BOYCOTTERS. The most effective blow yet aimed at boycotting is the strong injunction issued by Judge Bond of the United States Court, at Baltimore. The language of the injunction not only recognizes in the clearest terms the criminality of the conspiracy to break down a lawful business, but it goes much further than the Connecticut judge went in his charge to the jury, upon which boycotters were convicted at New-Haven. Indeed, the contrast between the two declarations of the law appears, from the telegraphic report, to be quite striking. Judge Sanford held that trades unions had a right to agree among themselves to discontinue buying the goods of another, and also to request their friends and others to do likewise. But Judge Bond expressly prohibits any effort by advice or request to influence other persons against

the business assailed. In this particular, Judge Bond's declarations appear the more reasonable. If it is criminal at all to conspire for the purpose of destroying the lawful business of another, as all the courts thus far have held that it is, the conclusion can hardly be avoided that the very essence of the crime is the attempt to influence the action of other persons. No one holds that it is an offence for each individual to buy where he pleases. But the united effort to influence others in their action appears to be held by Judge Bond, with reason, to be criminal inter ference with the freedom of the person assailed. And, since the fear of the displeasure of boycotters is the motive by which they expect to exert most influence, their action is in effect an interference with the freedom of all to whom they apply for aid.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD. The Sanitary Engineer, discussing " The care and disposal of the dead," while not opposing cremation, observes: "The most urgent need in our large cities is for small mortuary houses located in or near the centres of the tenementhouse and poorer population, to which houses the body can be taken immediately after death and be properly cared for, instead of being left in the bedroom of the family." No doubt the provision suggested would be an improvement, but such a reform, however desirable, would encounter the bitterest and most obstinate resistance from the poor themselves. It is hardly credible that they would voluntarily deposit their dead in the proposed mortuary houses, and any attempt to make such deposition compulsory would arouse strong teeling and not impossibly lead to serious trouble. Of course all this opposition would be irrational and foolish, but it must be remembered that ignorant people always have strong prejudices, and that poor people always cherish much sentiment which is apt to appear aboutd to those whose gifts have been greater.

These considerations, however, must be taken into account in dealing with a question which involves so much feeling as the disposal of the dead. All reforms in the hving of the poor have been up-hill work because of the suspicion, jealousy and force of old habit in the way. In this case the sentiment touched upon is one of the most powerful in human nature, and it is therefore a hard matter to handle. There can, nevertheless, be no doubt that the health of the public is often endangered by the modes practised in disposing of the dead, and that the condition of the poor is made worse than it need be by the extravagant expenditure upon funerals which a vicious custom demands. A strange story was told recently of a local undertaker who declared he had been boycotted by his trade because he undertook to conduct funerals cheaply. He refused to charge \$100 for a coffin which only costs \$15 or \$20, and this, he said, was regarded as treason to the basiness. Whether the story is true or not we cannot say, but it is certain that the funerals of the poor, though by no means so costly as they were twenty years ago, are arranged on a most extra-If the general adoption of crematories could be guaranteed to do away with all this senseless and costly parade, it would be good public policy to forward the change; but at present there seems no certainty that the change would involve this retorm.

The sentiment which prefers the discomfort and danger of keeping the dead in small and close living rooms until the funeral may be depended upon to oppose crematories as strongly as mortuary houses. No scientific reasoning can be expected from tenement houses, and in the majority of cases no reasoning of any kind can be looked for when the shadow of death is heavy upon the poor. An educational process alone, and a gradual and quite probably tedious one, can reconcile them to the reforms which society will no doubt be compelled to introduce in the end. It would perhaps matter comparatively little whether the dead were buried or cremated, if their disposal could be made sanitarily safe and economical. It may be said that the love of costly funerals indicates respect for the dead, but the truth is that what prompts the desire, in nine cases out of ten, is the vanity of the living, and therefore the abuse is not entitled to be treated with any special tenderness. The time is distant, in all probability, when cremation will be generally re-orted to, but when the great cities overflow with population in the future it may become necessary for the public safety. Meantime there is work enough for sanitarians in clearing the ground for improvement by attacking the prejudices and habits which stand in the way of almost every change for the better,

The Home Rule party is now described as making a waiting race. As the venerable statesman o Hawarden is the chief jockey who rides, it is to be hoped that it will not be too long a waiting race. Mr. Gladstone cannot draw a blank check on time, as some of his younger and more vigorous asso ciates, like Mr. Parnell and Lord Rosebery, can do.

The bill for the relief of members of the Greely Arctic Expedition, which passed the Senate last week, ought not to be permitted to expire in the liouse for lack of action. The bill proposes merely to pay to each member of the expedition, or his heirs, the sum of \$703 in lieu of commutations of fuel, quarters and extra pay duty, which they would have received as enlisted men had they re mained at home. It is a striking commentary on the administration or public affairs that these men, who underwent such hardships, have so long been denied that which men in similar grades in the army receive on duty at home. It is also a circumstance worthy of consideration that no promotion has followed as a reward for their services. As stated in the report of the Senate committee, " the plandits of the people are found a poor substitute for the money which they ask, to which they are entitled, which they have come to require, and which they would have received had they remained

If New-York has to wait to get her harbor cleansed and deepened until everybody agrees as to how it shall be done, there is danger that some of the largest steamships may need to find a better

For allowing a friend to use him in securing a post transrship the Democrats insisted on impeaching ex-secretary of War Belknap. His resignation was demanded by President Grant, and a howl of indignation went up from Democratic papers because it was accepted. They held that he should remain in office to enable him to be punished by im-

shown to have disposed of Indian traderships in a way to help "impecunious friends," and to the injury of the interests of the Government. Has any one heard of, a Democrat demanding Atkine's removal or impeachment? Garland allowed the Department of Justice to be used for speculative purposes. But he is kept in office and defended by almost the entire Democratic party. Comment on such facts is unnecessary.

The public school trustees of Springfield, Ohio have decided that colored children shall hereafter be excluded from the schools. This position is wrong both morally and legally, and would probably have to be abandoned, were any colored parent to contest his rights in the courts. Civil rights are a settled fact, and discrimination is not to be toler-

Even the Mugwumps in Indiana are beginning to contess that they have been deceived in the Cleveland Administration. A correspondent of The Evening Post, in a gloomy letter recently, said that "the whole Civil Service of the State had been turned over to the spoilsmen, and they have done about what they pleased with it," adding that " the postal service would be a disgrace to Zululand." Now The Indianapolis News, an Independent paper, reports that the representatives of the express companies say their money-order business has largely increased because of the demoralization of the post office service. Similar reports come from other cities. What else could be expected from the removal of experienced clerks to make places for exconvicts, as has been done in Indiana?

PERSONAL.

Democratic simplicity is the rule in General Butler's Washington law office, even to uncarpeted floors. The seventieth anniversary of Professor Rudoli Gneist's birthday will be celebrated at the University of Berlin on Tuesday next.

Dr. P. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College, is quietly passing the summer at Litenfield, Conn. Professor Heary Drisler is acting president of the college during

There are rumors of an impending wedding between the widowed Duchess of Albany and Prince Otto of Schauniburg-Lippe. They are first cousins.

A good story is told in Truth (London) of the Comte de Bearn, whose death was lately announced in Paris. Years ago he was an inveterate card-player, and came home from his gambling club in the early hours of the norning. The Countess complained and threatened all sorts of things unless he reformed. So the Count bad a lay-figure made, and ordered his valet to place it in his bed every night about eleven. His wife, who was in the habit of peeping into his bedroom to see if he were there, was thus imposed on for some time. One night, how-ever, having important news to communicate to him, she resolved to wake him up, and thus discovered the trick. The Countess said nothing, but determined to turn the tables on ner husband. She accordingly placed the lay figure upright begind the door. The Count, returning home as usual in the darkness of the night, knocked down the figure, and the next second the whole house was aroused by cries of 'Thieves' theyest help! help!" Of course, when lights were brought, the Count stood hobshed, and, asking his wife's pardon, swore he would turn over a new leaf. The story says he kept his word.

Mr. S. D. Wardy, Q. C., elected to the House of commons oy a Lincolnshire constituency to support Mr. Gladstone, is one of the best-known lawyers of London. He is famed for his ability in the court-room, whether He is famed for his ability in the court-room, whether examining a witness or pleading before the jury. Few lawyers can so well as he be stern, insinuating, indigmant, path-tic, sarcastic at will. And then when Sunday comes arount he can go into the pulpit and preach as good a sermon as almost any of his Wesleyan brethren. He has been frequently elected to Parliament, from a large and varied assortment of constituencies.

The Lamartine statue recently erected in Paris repthoughtful attitude. A greyhound lies beneath the chair. Lamartine, it is re narked, outlived himself. The great orator, brilliant author and political idol closed his career in almost obscure poverty. He eked out a precarlous irveilmood by doms back-work for the news-papers, and often had to borrow a few francs until he could get his pay at the end of the week. Parls honors Lamartine at length with a monument, as it has already of late honored many less worthy men. It has already of late honored many less worthy men. But it puts it in an out-of-the-way place not at all identified with any great event in his career. It was suggested that the statue should be put before the Hotel de Ville, his tribune; or on the peristyle of the Chamber of Deputies, to commemorate his eloquence; or near the institue, to glorify the author of the "Meditations"; or at the Lyons Railway Station, in memory of his success in promoting that great work. But no. It is decreed to stand in the Place Victor Hugo, henceforth to be known as the Place Lawartine—a home at second hand.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Brodie's exultant "Didn't I do it, boys!" can take rank with Jachne's "How did I look, boys!" What the boys" thought was the prime consideration in each case. On general principles those men whose first thought is regarding the opinion of the "boys" are worthless citizens who can well be spared.

It was a Maine girl of whom the story is told that she tulation he accepted the degree and went to work. About three months after this the avaricous young lady, meeting her lover asked: "Well, Charlie, how are you gatting along it." Oh, very well, indeed," Charlie returned, cheerfully, I'vegot §1's saved. The young lady blushed and looked down at the toes of her boots, and stabled the holdensive earth with the point of her parasol. "I guess, said she faintly." I guess, Charlie, that's about near enough. —[Harper's Bazar.

If flour barrels piled wrong will cause such a caving in as that of the walls in Roosevelt-st., what will be effect of Flower barrels piled right on top of the Hill

Mr. Martine says it is absurd to suppose that John Keenan would come back to this city just now. No doubt John Keenan thinks it absurd too.

"Mr. Brown," said the clerk, with a bow,
"I've worked a long year for you now,
And, sir, I desire
A salary higher—
Pve got to exist, sir, somehow."

"And why," cried the merchant, amazed,
"Should you have your salary raised?
I know you can live
On the wages? give,
And save something, too. Are you crazed?" "No, sir," said the clerk; "but you know How families nowadays grow, My reason, in short, Is I cannot support My family, sir, and not owe."

"An! yes," smiled the merchant, "I see— But what may your family be!"
"There's five, sir. My wife,
Whom I love as my life,
Two servants and Fido and me." -| Goodall's Chicago Sun.

The Solado estate in Mexico has an area of more than eight hundred square miles and lies partly in four States. Chains of mountains, some of them rich in min erals, traverse it. And flourishing farms, mining settle ments, factories and incorporated villages may be found within its limits.

Spriggins.—You are a society reporter, aren't you!
Pennibs.—I have that hexpressible felicity.
Spriggins.—You write up the fashions, non't you!
Pennibs.—That is one of my numerous functions.
Spriggins.—Well, how much will you charge for a paragraph stating that a plain gold band is now the proper taing for an engagement ring. I have to my one for Mamie to-morrow, and if I could show her such a paragraph, it would be a hundred dollars in my pocket.—
[Chicago Rambier. Spriggins. - You are a society reporter, aren't you!

The city of Berlin consumes nearly twelve tons of eggs every year. The German hen must be an industrious

According to testimony in the Tracy will contest in Buffalo the testator believed at times that the devil was actually at work around him. Mr. Tracy, it appears. trank twelve pints of champagne daily and on retiring had a bottle of brandy and two bottles of claret put be side his bed for convenient reference. We are inclined to the belief that such habits would raise a pretty good

Mr. C. C. Massey, a London barrister, metaphysicial and passed master in occult science, applied to "muo dane" astrology to see if any hints could be ob-tained as to the outcome of the British elections just concluded. Before the elections had begun he published the result of his calculations, which was to the effect that Mr. Gladstone would sustain a heavy deteat. Of course it may be said that anybody might have guessed so much. But as a matter of fact a great many thousands of people did not guess it, and moreover M Massey's propuecy has the distinct advantage over many of Laving been made public before the event.

The statement that a stroke of lightning recently paralyzed a cow will be received with interest, which will be raised to enthusiasm by the additional information that the lightning turned the hoofs of the " milky mother a bright red. It is evident that the present silly season is developing much more than the average originality of 1 vention.

"Ah, Waxem, howdy. How's business!"
"Business is duit, very duit."
"You surprise me; I thought trade was reviving."
"Not a bit of it. I haven't been able to do a thing for

two weeks "hat is your business?" indeed! What is your business?" indeed! What is your business?" delegate, and I've snapped my fingers in four shops this week, but the men woman't busine. I tell you, Bloxens, the country is going to the mys. "-[Philadelphia Call."

THE BIG NAVARRO HOUSES

PROSPECT OF LONG LEGAL CONTESTS 1 DIFFERENT INTERESTS INVOLVED-MR. DE MA

The foreclosure proceedings begun by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Jose F. de Ma-varro and others interested in the apartment houses at vario and others interested in the apartment houses at Fifty-ninth-st, and Seventh-ave, are only the beginning of an apparently interminable legal fight on a large scale, in which the parties on one side will be the members of the Apartment Association, and on the other Mr. de Navarro and James J. McComb, who is said to have put \$2,000,000 into the houses and to have taken second mortgage bonds as security. Mr. McComb claims that after the \$1,040,000 mortgage of the Mutual Life that after the \$1.040.000 mortgage of the Mutual Life shall have been satisfied about all that will be left of the property involved in the Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon and Cordova houses will belong to him, and that after the New-York Life Insurance Company claim shall have been made good, about all that will remain of the other town houses will be him.

four houses will be his.

The members of the association, however, say that Ma McComb is making preposterous assertions, and tha the lays claim to about four times as much as belongs to him. These members, who hold leases of the buildings and as such lessees belong to the association, declare that these claims have precedence at all events over that of Mr. McComb and on that point the legal battle will be the

decreest. A member of the association said yesteriay:
"These houses have been nominally under the management of the association, but Mr. de Navarco as a member thereof has had virtual control. Strange as it may ap-pear, there have been no books of the association kept; noneys have been taken in for rent, have been expended right and left and no record in the association's name has been made; but all the transactions have been can ried on the books of the Central Park Improvement

"What organization is that !"

"What organization is that "It is simply Mr. de Navarro and Mr. McComb. They organized themselves into this construction company to build the houses. There they have kept all the accounts. How these stand we do not know; we have no means o nowing except through an order of the court, and that will come in good time. Taxes and interest on the mortgages have not been paid for two years, and yet the rents have been col-lected but not turned into the association. What had been done with the money is a thing which we propose to find out. Mr. de Navarro claims to have put \$1,000,000 into the buildings, but if he has put in more than the \$400,000 which he used to purchase the land I am greatly mistaken. We have a big fight on our nands, but now we have got started we shall continue it to the end. We want a receiver who will run the houses in a careful manner and in such a way that we shall

know what is going on."

There are seventeen members of the Madrid Association who have put in from \$15,000 to \$75,000 their flats. Myron P. Walker, one of these, is said to have expended \$40,000 in addition to \$35,000 paid for his flat in fitting it up. General Clinton B. Fisk has ex-

their flats. Myron P. Walker, one of these, is said to have expended \$40,000 in addition to \$35,000 paid for his flat in fitting it up. General Clinton B. Fisk has expended a large sum additionally, also Carlton T. Lewis, Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. Baker, Mr. Sherwood and other members of the association. The claims of the members in the Madrid amount to some \$400,000.

A new complication to the troubles is to be added in a foreclosure suit to be begun by the New-York Life Insurance Company, which has a \$1,000,000 mortgage on the Valencia, the Granada, the Salamanca and the Tallosa. Henry L. Boyert, in behalf of that corporation, began his preparations for the suit some time are, but is has been delayed owing to the need of serving papers on some forty tenants who have a direct interest or an easement in the property. Fuls suit will be pressed as soon as the papers can be served.

Thomas O. Watson, the attorney of the Mutual Life, said yesterday; "A year ago hat spring Mr. McComb applied to this company for a delay to enable him to foreclose his second mortgage and first suggested that he could foreclose by February, 1886, and afterward asked for time until May, 1886. He made a proposition to sive his bond to secure the payment of arrears, interest and taxes. This the company did not agree to, but waited for the payment of the interest and arrears until the present action was brought, last april. We waited nearly a year. Mr. de Navarro's attorneys asked for delay is emble them to got an assignee of the mortgage and the company declined to take Mr. McComb's securities, baving delayed foreclosure proceedings as long as possible. Now they are still fighting for time. I told them that some time they would have a light among all parties behind this."

What the effect of this complication will be upon Mr. de Navarro was the autiject of much discussion year-neys have never produced purchasers of the mortgage and the company declined to take Mr. McComb's securities, baving delayed foreclosure proceedings as long as possible. No

Company.

A member of the firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Caming, Mr. de Navarro's lawyers, said: "Mr. de Navarro, it is true, has had a great load to carry, but this matter is not going to involve him. We opposed a receivership because we thought it would give the houses a black eye."

James J. McComb, who claims to have \$2,000,000

leared, will lose the money invested in the venture, in-cluding the supenses on decorations. Still those mem-bers of the association will make a strong legal fight to secure precedence over Mr. McComb's claims. Al-de Navarro's lawyers said jesterday that the claims of the members were undoubtedly good and that they need have no uneasiness. General Hubbard, Mr. Mc Comb's counsel, said there was a strong probability that the members would lose their investments. It seems clear that only prolonged litigation will settle the matter.

Mr. de Navarro is confined to his bed at his country not de Navarro is confined to his bed at his country nouse, Elena, two and a haif miles west of Seabright, N. J., and by the advice of his physician refuses to receive callers and transacts no business whatever. He hopes to be at his office in this city on Weineslay. His wife said yesterday that all his business affairs were in the hands of Mr. Clyne for the present.

HONORING SWEDEN'S POET.

What Burns is to the Scotch in particular, and the English-speaking races generally, the poet Bellman is to the Swedes. He sang the virtues of the poor and embalmed their fables and legends in lyrics that are classical and yet are in the mouths of every Swedish rooklyn, Reliman's fame is cheriched as in the fatherland, and yesterday several thousand of them gathered in Suizer's Harlem Park and had a big prenie in his onor. A statue of Bellman in the dress he wore when he railed at the fine courtiers of Charles XII, wood in the centre of the park. Three times poet was extint for poet was extiled for his biting sarcasus upon the fotbles of the rich and titled. Each time at softened the wrath of the warlike Charles by the brilliancy of his genus. The characters in Bollouan's lyres and takes are as familiar to the Swedes as those in Mother Gooze's metodies are to young American-, and a feature of the celebration was a procession of positioner and maidens dressed to represent the people who figure in his verses. The procession wound about the gartien and then passed before the statue, casting garlands at its feet. Then the dancing to melodies of Bellman's composition began and was kept up till midulant.

Prominent in the management of the affair were E. Rosen, H. Coletto, A. Wilborn, R. Arvidson, M. Cason, A. Zerioth, E. E. Klund, C. Custafson, A. Petterson, O. Johanson, W. Berrstrom, A. Olson, J. Nordstrah, O. C. Wolf, A. Carleon, J. Molin, J. Hagguist, P. Lagerquist, J. Lausjo, W. Probe, A. Janson, C. Wetter, E. Olson and A. Goierberg.

TO ENTERTAIN A PRINCE ALL ONEY ISLAND Dom Augusto, the Brazilian Prince, and other Meers of the Brazilian frigate Almarante Barrosso, will visit the industrial Exhibition at Coney Island to morrow evening, at the invitation of the managers of the Sea 30 o clock to convey the Prince and the other guests to the Island. Commodore da Gama, who commands the Almarante Barrosso, and who is a lineal dose ndant of Vasco da Gama, will be smong the officers who will accompany the Prince. Arter the Prince has visited the Industrial Exhibition, the model farm and the dephant he will be entertained at dinner. Among those who will be present to meet the Prince will be Mayor Graev, Charles R. Fint, District-Attorney Martine, Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, Henry Clewis and P. Henry Dugro. Salvador de Mendonea, the Brazillan Consul-General, and Mario de Mendonea will be en received by the managers of the Sea Beach and been received by the managers of the Sea Beach and Conry issuad Rairoad begging for invitations to meet the Prince. Many of them are from women who entreat an opportunity of being presented to him. ant of Vasco da Gama, will be smoug

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SENT TO IRELAND The following additional subscriptions were received at the office of the Irish Paritamentary Fund

As ociation: Commissioner J. D. Crimmins's third contribution from employes of Park Department \$691.85 By The Sun.

John D. Marphy's employes
Cullected by William Ryan, Bayonne, N. J.
The total amount received during the